USHAKOV, Serafim Sergeyevich; FEL'DMAN, E.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; GUBAREVA, N.T., red.; USENKO, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Advantages of electric and diesel traction] Preimushchestva elektricheskoi i teplovoznoi tiagi. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 45 p. (MIRA 14:8)

(Diesel locomotives) (Electric locomotives)

L 45348-66 EWP(j) RM

ACC NR: AT6033615

SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/65/043/002/0237/0244

21
B+1

AUTHOR: Foldesi, Istvan--Fel'deshi, I. (Doctor; Budapest)

ORG: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest (Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem, Altalanos es Szervetlen Kemiai Intezet)

TITLE: Organotin compounds. I. Preparation of alkyltin derivatives by the Grignard reaction in hydrocarbon solvents

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta chimica, v. 43, no. 2, 1965, 237-244

TOPIC TAGS: organotin compound, Grignard reaction

ABSTRACT: Experiments were carried out for the preparation of R_4Sn compounds by Grignard reaction, in an anhydrous hydrocarbon solvent, in the presence of ether and tetrahydrofuran. Dialkyltin oxides can be alkylated with Grignard reagents. Because of their basic character, the Sn compounds obtained, having a general formula of $R_2R'SnOMgX$, can be converted into $R_2R'SnX$ with an aqueous HX solution, where X = Cl, Br, I, acetate, etc. $R_2R'SnOMgX$ can be alkylated further with a Grignard reagent to produce $R_2R_2'Sn$. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 2 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 33,540]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 16Jul64 / SOV REF: 004 / OTH REF: 021

Card 1/1

FEL'DGANDLER, E.G., inzh.; PRIDANTSEV, M.V., doktor tekhn.nauk

Phase transformations in Kh17N7IU-type steel. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no. 11:2-7 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Steel alloys--Metallography)

85195

18.7500 1555

S/129/60/000/011/001/016
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Fel'dgandler, E. G., Engineer and Pridantsev, M. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences 18

TITLE: Phase Transformations 18 in Type Х17Н7Ю (Kh17N7Yu) 18 Steels

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, 1960, No.11, pp.2-7 + 1 plate

TEXT: The authors investigated steel of the following chemical composition: 0.075% C, 0.6% Mn, 0.31% Si, 16.4-16.9% Cr, 7.2-7.4% Ni, 0.6-1.2% Al, 0.02-0.04% N_2. To establish the relations between additional hardening and martensitic transformations after low temperature tempering, the authors investigated the kinetics of hardening and the kinetics of martensite transformation during quenching as a function of the temperature and the duration of low temperature annealing. The kinetics of martensitic transformation were studied on an Akulov anisometer on flat 3 x 5 x 25 mm specimens. Prior to the experiments, the specimens were vacuum annealed for 8 hours at 1050°C and, following that, they were subjected to intermediate treatment and etching (to a depth of 0.2 mm on each side). The temperature was measured by means of Pt/PtRh or copper constantan-thermocouples placed into the

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E073/E535

Phase Transformations in Type Х17Н7Ю (Kh17N7Yu) Steels

specimen itself. Non-correspondence between the temperature of maximum hardening and martensite formation does not depend on the intermediate treatment; tempering at 450 to 500°C for 3 hours has almost no effect at all on increasing the quantity of martensite but does cause a maximum strengthening of the steel. The temperature of the beginning of the reversible $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ transformation was measured magnetometrically and was found to be 550 to 570°C. Data given in a table show that additional hardening may occur at temperatures which are lower than the initial temperature of the reverse transformation. Therefore, additional strengthening after low temperature annealing cannot be explained by phase hardening during reversible $\alpha \rightarrow \gamma$ transformation. To elucidate the nature of this strengthening in the steel under investigation, the authors have studied the changes of other physical properties caused by tempering. The results have shown that holding the metal at lower tempering temperatures reduces the electric resistance and the volume, which indicates that processes of rejection occur which bring about an increase in the magnetic saturation and a change in the stability of the residual austenite. After tempering in the temperature range

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Phase Transformations in Type Х17Н7Ю (Kh17N7Yu) Steels

400 to 500°C, the magnetic saturation increases to an extent which is the greater the higher the aluminium content. To obtain confirmation that strengthening does take place during isothermal holding, the hardness was measured during tempering; for each tempering temperature 3 to 6 specimens were used; the testing was in vacuum for specimens subjected to annealing at 1050°C for 8 hours, quenching from 1050°C and tempering for 3 hours at 750°C. Increases in hardness were observed which are attributed to the rejection of an intermetallide. Chemical and X-ray analysis data of the residue indicate that the hardening of the investigated alloys is due to rejection of an intermetallide phase $(FeNi)_3Al$ which is enriched with iron and nickel. It is also necessary to consider the possibility of a slight strengthening as a result of rejection during tempering of martensite and of finely dispersed carbides. Thus, the obtained results lead to the conclusion that hardening (strengthening) of the investigated steel takes place as a result of separation of a phase which is rich in Ni, Fe and Al. There are 8 figure, 1 table and 11 references: 5 Soviet, 1 German and 5 English.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

Card 3/3

22577
S/133/61/000/001/011/016
A054/A033

16.7100

AUTHORS: Fel'dgandler, E.G., Engineer, and Pridantsev, M.V., Doctor of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Effect of Heat Treatment on Transformation Occuring in Type Х17Н 7Ю (Kh17N7Yu) Steels

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1961, No. 1, pp. 58 - 64

TEXT: The Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy studied the effect of the aluminum content and heat treatment on martensitic transformation in Kh17N7Yu type steels. The five melts of steel used in the tests differed only in aluminum content and contained 0.075 - 0.090% carbon, 16.54 - 16.88% chromium, 7.25 - 7.35% nickel, 0, 0.63, 0.94, 1.08 and 1.12% aluminum (see table 2). Details of heat treatment applied in the tests are given in Figure 1. In the tests the Akulov-type anisometer and flat, 3 x 5 x 25 mm specimens were used. The temperature was registered with platino-rhodium-platinum or copper-constantan thermocouples set directly in the specimen. All samples received the same initial heat treatment: high temperature annealing at 1,050°C for 8 h in vacuum. The specimens were then subjected to intermediate-temperature annealing at 700 - 1,000° C to determine the effect of the conditions of this treatment on the temperature

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S/133/61/000/001/011/016
A/054/A033

The Effect of Heat Treatment on Transformations Occuring in Type Х17Н7Ю (Kh17N7 Yu) Steels

at the start of martensite transformation, (Fig. 2) and on the martensite formed during continuous cooling (Fig. 3). Intermediate-temperature annealing was followed by low-temperature annealing (aging) at 500-600°C. In some cases intermediate annealing was substituted by cold working with 2 - 40% reduction. Refrigeration treatment was not studied. Results of the investigations showed that the effect of intermediate-temperature annealing is determined by the annealing temperature and by the aluminum content of the steel. Annealing at 700 - 750°C produces the least stable austenite with a starting temperature of martensite transformation varying from 28 - 40°C for steel containing no aluminum to 100°C for steel with an aluminum content of 1.12% (Fig. 4). The amount of martensite formed in continuous cooling increases with increasing aluminum content. Double intermediate-temperature annealing for 2 x 1.5 h results in more martensite formed in continuous cooling than does single annealing for 3 h. Double annealing also increases ductility and corrosion resistance. Steel with 1.12% aluminum annealed twice at 750°C, for 2 x 1.5 h and aged at 550°C contained 80% martensite and showed a tensile strength of 128 kg/sq mm, yield strength of 112 kg/sq mm, 17% elongation and 44% reduction of area. Isothermal cooling after intermediate-temperature anneal-

S/133/61/000/001/011/016
A054/A033

The Effect of Heat Treatment on Transformations Occuring in Type Х17Н7Ю (Kh17N7Yu) Steels

ing, i.e., continuous cooling, to a temperature somewhat above or below M_s [Abstracter's note: subscript s (starting) has been substituted for subscript $_{\text{н}}$ (nachalnaya)] stabilizes austenite, delaying martensitic transformation and reducing the amount of martensite formed in renewed continuous cooling. Austenite stabilisation occurs, however, only at high rates of isothermal cooling. The aging temperature must be at least 550 - 560°C; aging at 500°C has a fairly good effect on residual austenite. Only aging at 550 - 560°C raises M_s and increases the volume of gamma--to-alpha transformation taking place during cooling from aging temperatures. Prolonged holding and increased aluminum content act the same way as increased aging temperature (Fig. 11). Cold working also stabilizes austenite not transformed to martensite by plastic deformation; continuous cooling after cold working (without reheating) to a temperature as low as -196°C does not increase the amount of martensite (Fig. 9). Additional martensitic transformation in continuous cooling occurs only after annealing at 550°C. There are 11 figures, 5 tables and 24 references, 16 Soviet, 8 Non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: TsNIIChM

Card 3/9

PRIDANTSEV, M.V.; FEL'DGANDLER, E.G.

Tendency of OKh17N7IU steel toward intercrystalline corrosion. Biul. TSIICHM no.4:44-46 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Steel alloys—Corrosion)

21361

18.7500

S/126/61/011/004/008/023
E111/E435

AUTHORS: Fel'dgandler, E.G. and Pridantsev, M.V.

TITLE: Reverse Martensite Transformation During the Heating of Stainless Steels of the Transition Class

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1961, Vol.11, No.4, pp.551-556

TEXT: The authors have studied the temperature and kinetics of the reverse martensite transformation of transition class steels (i.e. those with austenite unstable on cooling), the temperature dependence of the magnetic saturation and the peculiarities of martensite transformation on heating. The types and compositions of steels studied are given in table 1. The reverse-transformation temperature was measured with an Akulov-type magnetometer. [Abstractor's note: Not described.] Isothermal heating was effected in tin baths which could be moved between the poles of the magnet. Specimens 3 x 5 x 25 mm, previously vacuum heated at 1050°C for 8 hours, hardened from this temperature and heated to 750°C were used. To differentiate between the effect of temperature dependence of magnetic saturation and that of the $\alpha(M) \longrightarrow \gamma$ transformation, the gradual heating to 700°C with magnetic

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S/126/61/011/004/008/023

Reverse Martensite ... E111/E435

saturation measurement was periodically interrupted while the temperature was rapidly reduced to 250°C and further measurements carried out; the temperature was then quickly brought to the next high level. A similar procedure was used for studying the transformation kinetics. Fig.2 shows the relative change in magnetic saturation as a function of heating temperature for Х17Н7 (Kh17N7) steel with various aluminium contents (0 to 1.12%); Fig.3 shows the same functions for the various types of steel. The relative degree of the α→γ transformation is shown as a function of tempering time (min) in Fig.4 for Kh17N7 and Х17Н7Ю Kh17N7Yu steels at 700 and 650°C for each. The effect of nickel, aluminium, molybdenum and tungsten is to raise the starting temperature of the reverse transformation (manganese and copper somewhat reduce it). The authors therefore suggest that one way of raising the softening temperature of transition-class stainless steels is to raise the reverse martensite transformation temperature by additional alloying (e.g. with molybdenum and tungsten). The effects found were similar to those reported by P.Bastien and A.Sulmont (Ref.2) and recall that in Fe-Ni alloys (Ref.3,4). The present authors suggest that the α(M)→γ

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Reverse Martensite ... S/126/61/011/004/008/023
E111/E435

transformation in the steels studied during heating occurs in two stages: the first is rapid (diffusionless) and the second is slow (diffusion). This would answer the idea that the martensite type of reverse transformation cannot occur in steels because, as a rule, the temperature ranges for this and for diffusion processes such as carbide separation coincide (Ref.10). There are 4 figures, 2 tables and 10 references: 9 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut kachestvennykh staley TsNIIChM
(Quality Steel Institute TsNIIChM)

SUBMITTED: July 19, 1960

X

Card 3/3

S/032/61/027/004/010/028
B103/B201

AUTHOR: Fel'dgandler, E. G.

TITLE: Pickling of stainless steel of the transition class

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 4, 1961, 425

TEXT: The author has examined several electrolytes with a view to rendering visible the structure of stainless steel by means of electropolishing. A similar study, but with other electrolytes, has been published earlier by A. S. Tarantova, L. M. Pevzner, Zavodskaya laboratoriya XXV, 9 (1959). The author achieved the best results with an electrolyte of 58% HNO_3, between 0 and 5°C. This temperature was maintained by the periodic addition of liquid nitrogen to the electrolyte. The polishing process took 10-20 sec. Furthermore, the author used 8.5 g/l of citric acid with 8.5 g/l of ammonium sulfate at room temperature and a current density between 0.1 and 0.3 a/cm^2. This electrolyte lays bare the structure, in all stages of thermal treatment (tempering), of steels of the type Х17Н7Ю (Kh17N7Yu) as well as of several other stainless steels

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Card 1/2

Pickling of stainless steel ...

S/032/61/027/004/010/028
B103/B201

of the austenite- and ferrite-austenite class. The author did not achieve any stable results with chromatic pickling in boiling alkaline ferrocyanide when trying to disclose the δ-ferrite, because the pickling temperature was too high. Conversely, he succeeded in the electrolytic chromatic pickling in 10% $Pb(CH_3COO)_2$ solution at room temperature. The samples were subjected to a slight first-pickling treatment in 10% oxalic acid. Austenite as a consequence of the pickling took on a bright-blue color, while martensite and δ-ferrite were colored dark-blue. Both a prolongation of the pickling time and a greater current density caused the formation of thicker films. In the process, austenite turned blue or straw-yellow, while ferrite turned orange-yellow or red. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation]. There are 1 figure and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii im. I. P. Bardina (Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy imeni I. P. Bardin)

Card 2/2

FEL'DGANDLER, E.G.

Etching of transition type stainless steels. Zav. lab. 27 no. 4:425 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P. Bardina.
(Steel--Metallography)

FEL'DGANDLER, E.G.; PRIDANTSEV, M.V.

Reverse transformation of martensite in the process of heating stainless, transition-class steels. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 11 no. 4:551-556 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut kachestvennykh staley TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta chernoy metallurgii.
(Steel, Stainless—Metallography)
(Metals, Effect of temperature on)

FEL'DGANDLER, E.G.; YAKOVLEVA, Ye.F.

Distribution of addition elements between the ferrite and the austenite of the Kh17N7IU-type steel. Sbor. trud TSNIICHM no. 35:67-68 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] occurs at higher temperatures [illegible] [illegible]ses [illegible]

Card 2/2

GULYAYEV, A.P.; FEL'DGANDLER, E.G.; SAVKINA, L.Ya.

Embrittlement of ferritic austenitic and ferritic stainless steels. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.3:41-44 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P. Bardina.

DUBITSKIY, M.N., inzh.; IVANOV, K.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; AL'BREKHT, V.G., retsenzent; FEL'DMAN, E.D., retsenzent; KOLTUNOVA, M.P., red. MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn.red.

[Determining the economic efficiency of the measures for the mechanization of track overhauling operations] Opredelenie ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti meropriiatii po mekhanizatsii kapital'nykh putevykh rabot. Moskva, Vses.izdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie Min-va putei soob., 1961. 92 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.222). (MIRA 15:3)
(Railroads--Maintenance and repair)
(Railroads--Cost of operation)

FEL'DMAN, E.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARANOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOZLOV, V.Ye.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Staged increase of the traffic carrying capacity of single-track lines. Vest.TSNII MPS 22, no.6:43-49 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

CHERNOMORDIK, Grigoriy Il'ich; ZUBOV, I.V., inzh., retsenzent;
FEL'DMAN, E.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ZABELLO,
M.L., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhn. red.

[Increase of train speeds] Povyshenie skorostei dvizheniia
poezdov. Moskva, "Transport," 1964. 200 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

BARANOV, Abram Moiseyevich; KOZLOV, Vasiliy Yefimovich; FEL'DMAN, Esfir' Davydovna; PETROVA, V.L., red.

[Development of the traffic and carrying capacity of single-track lines]Razvitie propusknoi i provoznoi sposobnosti odnoputnykh linii. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 195 p. (Moscow. Vsesoyuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. Trudy, no.280). (MIRA 18:1)

L [illegible]

ACC NR: AP6008132 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0281/66/000/001/0099/0107

30

B

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, E. D. (Moscow)

ORG: None

TITLE: The efficiency of using gas turbine locomotives in railway transport

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 1, 1966

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine engine, locomotive, railway transportation, railway vehicle data, railway network

ABSTRACT: The author studies the traction power, operational and economic indices of gas turbine locomotives operating under realistic conditions. A comparative evaluation is made between conventional and gas turbine locomotives with respect to railroad transport application. This comparison shows that gas turbine locomotives are economically efficient for freight and passenger service. It is recommended that studies be carried out to determine the effect of design characteristics and specific locomotive characteristics for various types of drives with respect to their application and the economic results of this application on the national economy. All data up to date show that gas turbine, steam and electric locomotives are useful in their respective sections of the state railroad system. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 20Aug65

Card 1/1 KH UDC: 621.313.322-843.6

[illegible]

[illegible] additions [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

An investigation was made of [illegible] [illegible] titanium [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] at a silicon content of 1.5-1.7, this steel has less tendency toward [illegible]

[illegible] particularly in the high temperature [illegible]

[illegible] from the resume.

ENCL [illegible]

Card 2/2

[illegible] R. [illegible] andler, [illegible]

[illegible] of small amounts of hafnium [illegible]

[illegible] RSR Dopovidi, no. 12, 1964, 1595-[illegible]

TOPIC TAGS: **alloy steel, hafnium steel, low carbon steel**, steel mechanical [illegible] structure, manganese steel, [illegible]

[illegible] practical importance [illegible]

[illegible] the properties [illegible]

[illegible] does not affect [illegible]

[illegible] affected by small [illegible]

[illegible] above 1150C. From [illegible]

ACCESSION NR AP5002242

[illegible] the following hafnium containing [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] metallurg [illegible]
[illegible] Chemistry of the Institute of Metals [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Ukr. n-d. Instytut metaliv (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals)

SUBMITTED: 19Nov63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 9641-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) IJP(c) MJW/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP5027706 SOURCE CODE: UR/0129/65/000/011/0023/0024

AUTHORS: Zadorozhnaya, L. K.; 44,55 Sandler, N. I.; 44,55 Dobruskina, Sh. R.; 44,55 Fel'dman, E. I. 44,55 59 53 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of carbon 27 and manganese 27 content on the properties 16 of low-alloy steel 44,55, 16 containing small amounts of niobium 55, 27

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 11, 1965, 23-24, and insert facing p. 40

TOPIC TAGS: niobium steel, carbon steel, manganese steel, tensile strength, impact strength, ductility, solid solution

ABSTRACT: The article presents the results of an investigation of the effect of Nb on the properties of various ferritic-pearlitic steels containing various amounts of C (0.08 to 0.32%) and Mn (0.81 to 2.02%). On the basis of tests of the tensile strength, impact strength, and hardness of the specimens it is established that, given a fixed content of Nb, the content of C and Mn markedly affects the strength characteristics of the investigated steels. The lower the C content is, the more beneficial is the effect of the addition of Nb on the strength characteristics. Increasing the Mn content from 0.8 to 2% in steel containing 0.11% C and 0.04% Nb enhances the steel's strength by 15-20%. The addition of small amounts of Nb (0.02-0.05%) is parti-

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.15-194'74'293

L 9041-66

ACC NR: AP5027706

6

15 — 16

cularly beneficial to steels of the 10G and 10G2 types. Since the added Nb -- as shown by chemical analysis of the carbide phase -- is present not only in the NbC carbide but also in the solid solution, it considerably increases the strength of the ferrite and the general strength of the steel without detriment to the plasticity and ductility of the steel. Increasing the C content to 0.30% or the Mn content to 2% leads to the appearance of a substantial amount of the bainitic component, which influences the properties of steel regardless of the presence or absence of Nb. Nb reduces proneness to deformation aging in hot-rolled manganese steels, which is of major significance to their use in weldments. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

44,55 14

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

SANDLER, N.I.; DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R.; ZAYKOV, S.T.; ZADOROZHNAYA, L.K.;
FEL'DMAN, E.I.; ZHIGULIN, V.I.; RUBINSKIY, P.S.; ASNIS, A.Ye.

Low alloy manganese steel with niobium smelted in an oxygen-blown converter. Stal' 25 no.2:160-162 F '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov; zavod im. Petrovskogo i Institut elektrosvarki im. Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

ZADOROZHNAYA, L.K.; SANDLER, N.I.; DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R.; FEL'DMAN, [illegible]

Effect of carbon and manganese content on the properties of low-alloy steel with a small addition of niobium. Metalloved. i term. obr. met. no.11:23-24 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

DOBRUSKINA, Sh.R.; SANDLER, N.I.; ZADOROZHNAYA, L.K.; FEL'DMAN, E.I.;
YUNASH, V.M.

Hafnium as an inoculator of low-carbon steel. Sbor.trud.
UNIIM no.11:262-266 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

L 45898-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AR6016752 SOURCE CODE: UR/0277/66/000/001/0009/0009

AUTHOR: Dobruskina, Sh. R.; Sandler, N. I.; Zadorozhnaya, L. K.; Fel'dman, E. I.; Yunash, V. M.

36

B

TITLE: Hafnium as a modifier in low-carbon steel

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mashinostroitel'nyye materialy, konstruktsii i raschet detaley mashin. Gidroprivod, Abs. 1.48.53

REF SOURCE: Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i in-t metallov, vyp. 11, 1965, 262-266

TOPIC TAGS: hafnium, low carbon steel, austenite

ABSTRACT: The authors study the effect of 0.023 and 0.052% Hf on the properties of 15G2 steel. The steel was subjected to mechanical tests in the hot-rolled, quenched and annealed states. The addition of Hf in the given quantities has no considerable effect on the mechanical properties and microstructure, but retards austenite grain growth noticeably at temperatures >1150°C. Bibliography of 2 titles. I. Strebkov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 ℓℓ UDC: 669.297:669.14.018

L 41003-66

ACC NR: AP6031217 SOURCE CODE: RU/0004/65/000/001/0013/0022

AUTHOR: Tomoiaga, Radu (Engineer; Bucharest); Cosmin, Gheorghe (Engineer; Bucharest); Feldman, Eliza (Bucharest)

ORG: [Tomoiaga] Polytechnical Institute, Bucharest (Institutul politehnic); [Cosmin; Feldman] Electroaparataj Enterprise, Bucharest (Intreprinderea Electroaparataj)

27B

TITLE: Heating calculation of alternating-current electromagnet coils

SOURCE: Electrotehnica, no. 1, 1965, 13-22

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic coil, alternating current

ABSTRACT: A study of thermic flux circulation through alternating-current electromagnet coils under stabilized operating conditions, taking into account all the sources contributing to heating (iron, screen turn and coil resistance losses). A novel method for calculating the maximum temperatures in coils is described and compared with the main "classical" methods, and a method for the calculation of short-circuit windings within the magnetic iron core is also suggested. This latter method is based on experimental work carried out at the Electroaparataj Enterprise. Orig. art. has: 10 figures and 5 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 09Apr64 / ORIG REF: 004

Card 1/1 hs UDC: 621.318.321.025.1.001.24

0918 2659

S/181/62/004/009/031/045
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Pastur, L. A., Fel'dman, E. P., Kosevich, A. M., and Kosevich, V. M.

TITLE: Rectilinear dislocation in the plane of discontinuity of elastic constants in an unbounded anisotropic medium

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 9, 1962, 2585 - 2592

TEXT: Calculations of the stress and displacement field of a dislocation line are based on a model which assumes an isotropic medium, as investigated by A. K. Head (Proc. Phys. Soc., B66, 793, 1953). The dislocation line is assumed as running parallel ($\parallel z$) to the plane of discontinuity (xOz) of the elastic constants and situated near this plane, with the Burgers vector oriented in an arbitrary direction. The dislocations are in the upper semispace ($y > 0$), and the dislocation line is assumed to cut the xOy plane at the point $(0, y_0)$ where the stress tensor σ^0_{ik} is acting. In this model, the stress tensor and displacement vector are given by

$$\sigma_{ik} = \begin{cases} \sigma^0_{ik} + \sigma^+_{ik}, & y > 0 \\ \sigma^-_{ik}, & y < 0 \end{cases} \quad (i, k = 1, 2, 3), \qquad (1)$$

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B102/B186

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and

$$u_i=\begin{cases} u_i^0+u_i^+, & y>0 \\ u_i^-, & y<0 \end{cases} \quad (i=1,\ 2,\ 3). \qquad (2)$$

σ_{ik}^{o} and u_{ik}^{o} are assumed to be known; they are defined by

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \sigma_{i2}^0&=\frac{1}{4\pi}2\mathrm{Re}\sum_{\alpha=1}^{3}f_{i\alpha}M_{\alpha j}d_j(z_\alpha-z_{0\alpha})^{-1}, \\ u_i^0&=\frac{1}{4\pi}2\mathrm{Re}\sum_{\alpha=1}^{3}p_{i\alpha}M_{\alpha j}d_j\ln(z_\alpha-z_{0\alpha}), \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (10)$$

(A. N. Stroh, Phil. Mag., 3, 625, 1958). In this case, the complex representation

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \sigma_{i1}&=-\frac{\partial\varphi_i}{\partial y},\quad \sigma_{i2}=\frac{\partial\varphi_i}{\partial x}; \\ \varphi_i&=2\,\mathrm{Re}\sum_{\alpha=1}^{3}f_{i\alpha}\Phi_\alpha(z_\alpha); \\ u_i&=2\,\mathrm{Re}\sum_{\alpha=1}^{3}p_{i\alpha}\Phi_\alpha(z_\alpha), \end{aligned}\right\} \qquad (6)$$

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is used, where $z_\alpha = x + \mu_\alpha y$; μ_α, $f_{i\alpha}$, and $p_{i\alpha}$ are complex numbers, unambiguously connected with the elastic constants; $\Phi_\alpha(z_\alpha)$ are certain functions of a complex variable; $(M_{\alpha j})$ is a matrix inverse to $(f_{j\alpha})$, the d_j are real numbers uniquely determinable by the elastic constants and the Burgers vector and by $z_{o\alpha} = \overset{+}{\mu}_\alpha y_o$.

$$\left.\begin{cases} \sigma^-_{i2}(x, 0) - \sigma^+_{i2}(x, 0) = \sigma^0_{i2}(x, 0), \\ u^-_i(x, 0) - u^+_i(x, 0) = u^0_i(x, 0). \end{cases}\right\} \quad (5)$$

presents the problem in such a way that the plane of discontinuity becomes the interface of two anisotropic media of different elastic constants, and

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$$\left.\begin{aligned}
\sigma_{i1}^{+} &= -\frac{1}{2\pi}\,\mathrm{Re}\left\{\sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^{3}\frac{1}{\Delta}f_{i\beta}^{+}\mu_{\beta}^{+}\bar{M}_{\alpha j}^{+}d_{j}^{+}\Delta_{\beta\alpha}(z_{\beta}^{+}-z_{0\alpha})^{-1}\right\},\\
\sigma_{i2}^{+} &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\,\mathrm{Re}\left\{\sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^{3}\frac{1}{\Delta}f_{i\beta}^{+}\bar{M}_{\alpha j}^{+}d_{j}^{+}\Delta_{\beta\alpha}(z_{\beta}^{+}-z_{0\alpha})^{-1}\right\},\\
\sigma_{i1}^{-} &= -\frac{1}{2\pi}\,\mathrm{Re}\left\{\sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^{3}\frac{1}{\bar{\Delta}}f_{i\beta}^{-}\mu_{\beta}^{-}M_{\alpha j}^{+}d_{j}^{+}\Delta_{\beta\alpha}^{(1)}(z_{\beta}^{-}-z_{0\alpha})^{-1}\right\},\\
\sigma_{i2}^{-} &= \frac{1}{2\pi}\,\mathrm{Re}\left\{\sum_{\alpha,\beta=1}^{3}\frac{1}{\bar{\Delta}}f_{i\beta}^{-}M_{\alpha j}^{+}d_{j}^{+}\Delta_{\beta\alpha}^{(1)}(z_{\beta}^{-}-z_{0\alpha})^{-1}\right\},
\end{aligned}\right\}\qquad(13)$$

is finally obtained from these relations. In (13), $\bar{\Delta}$ is a conjugate complex to the determinant Δ, and $\Delta_{\beta\alpha}^{(1)}$ are obtained from $\bar{\Delta}$ by substituting the $(\beta + 3)$th column by the $f_{1\alpha}^{+}$ and $p_{1\alpha}^{+}$ column, constructed in the same manner as for $\Delta_{\beta\alpha}$. The formulas obtained are used to

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calculate stresses in the symmetry plane of a twin crystal and the stresses of a dislocation on an otherwise stress-free surface of an anisotropic semispace. A general formula is derived for the force acting on a dislocation in a plane of discontinuity. This formula becomes transformed into Head's formula if the Poisson ratio is equal in the two semispaces.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Lenina (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute imeni V. I. Lenin)

SUBMITTED: March 2, 1962 (initially) May 25, 1962 (after revision)

✓

Card 5/5

FEL'DMAN, E.R., starshiy prepodavatel'

Revolutionary movement of food industry workers on the eve of the first Russian revolution. Trudy MTIPP no.19:122-137 '62.

Bolshevik party at the head of the revolutionary struggle of the food industry workers during the period of the building up of the revolution of 1905. Ibid.:138-155 (MIRA 17:4)

AL'TSHULER, Z.Ye., inzh.; BASTUNSKIY, M.A., inzh.; BERSTEL', V.N., inzh.; BIRENBERG, I.E., inzh.; BOGOPOLSKIY, B.Kh., inzh.; BUKHARIN, S.I., inzh.; GERSHTEYN, B.G., inzh.; GRINSHPUN, L.V., inzh.; DREYYER, G.I., inzh.; DINERSHTEYN, A.G., inzh.; ZIATOPOL'SKIY, D.S., iznh.; KLANYUK, A.V., inzh.; KOZIN, Yu.V., inzh.; LEVITIN, I.P., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV, L.F., inzh.; MEL'KUMOV, L.G., inzh.; NADEL', M.B., inzh.; PAVLOV, N.A., inzh.; PASLEN, D.A., inzh.; PESIN, B.Ya., inzh.; PYATKOVSKIY, P.I., inzh.; RAZNOSCHIKOV, D.V., inzh.; ROZENOYER, G.Ya., inzh.; ROZENBERG, R.L., inzh.; ROYTENBERG, N.L., inzh.; RYABINSKIY, Ya.I., inzh.; SYPCHENKO, I.I., inzh.; TABACHNIKOV, L.D., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, E.S., inzh.; SHTRAKHMAN, G.Ya., inzh.; SHTERENGAS, N.S., inzh.; LEVITIN, I.P., otvetstvennyy red.; STEL'MAKH, A.N., red.izd-va; BEKKER, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Overall mechanization and automatization of production processes in the coal industry] Kompleksnaia mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia proizvodstvennykh protsessov v ugol'noi promyshlennosti. Pod red. IU.V.Kozina i dr. Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1957. 82 p. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut. 2. Institut Giprougleavtomatizatsiya i Tekhnicheskogo Upravleniya Ministerstva ugol'noy promyshlennosti (for all except: Levitin, Stel'makh, Bekker)

(Automatic control) (Coal mining machinery)

FEL'DMAN, R.S., Kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Nervous system stimulants. Zdorov'e 3 no.9:5-6 S '57. (MIRA 10:9)
(STIMULANTS)

FEL'DMAN, E.S., kand.med.nauk

Insomnia. Zdorov'e 4 no.3:6-7 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(INSOMNIA)

FEL'DMAN, E.S. (Moskva)

Forms and variations of acute alcoholic intoxication. Trudy Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. psikh. 38:38-48 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ACC NR: AP6035849 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/020/0057/0058

INVENTOR: Polonskiy, Z. Ya.; Fel'dman, E. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for protection against breakdown of power transistors working in push-pull amplifier stages. Class 21, No. 187089

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 20, 1966, 57-58

TOPIC TAGS: push pull amplifier, cascade amplifier, transistorized amplifier, electronic ~~amplifier~~ circuit

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a device (see Fig. 1) that prevents breakdown of power transistors working in push-pull amplifier stages. All

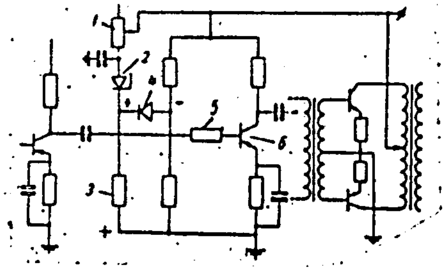

Fig. 1. Breakdown-preventing device for power transistors working in push-pull amplifier stages

1 - Variable resistor; 2 - avalanche diode; 3 - fixed resistor; 4 - diode; 5 - resistor; 6 - transistor.

UDC: 621.375.127:621.316.933.9

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ACC NR: AP6035849

of the amplifier transistors are protected by a nonlinear circuit connected to the amplifier power supply. The circuit consists of a series-connected variable resistor, avalanche diode, and fixed resistor and a diode whose anode is connected either directly or through a resistor to the base of the transistor in the next to the last stage of the amplifier. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 18Mar65/

Card 2/2

FEL'DMAN, E. V.

"Change of the Typhoid Fever Microorganism Under the Influence of Type VI and Theta Bacteriophages." Sub 29 Aug 51, First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

FEL'DMAN, E. V.

USSR/Medicine - Typhoid Dec 53

"Modification of Typhoid Bacilli Under the Effect of Type-Specific Vi and O-Typhoid Phages," E. V. Fel'dman, Chair of Epidemiol, I Moscow Order of Lenin Med Inst

Zhur Mikro Epid i Immun, No 12, p 58

Monovalent O and Vi-phages or a mixt of O-phages do not insure stable lysis of a fully active culture that contains Vi and O-antigens. On successive action of polyvalent Vi and O-phages, the cultures lose virulence completely. Their ability to propagate is also impaired severely. Results which check with

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lab data were obtained in animal expts. In devising typhoid phage preparations, one must include Vi and O-phages of various types.

FEL'DMAN, E.V.; KATS-CHERNOKHVOSTOVA, L.Ya., professor, zaveduyushchiy.
[redacted]

Study of the antigenic structure of the typhoid microbe with the aid of O-typhoid phages. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.9:22-25 S '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
(Typhoid fever)

VOTYAKOV, V.I., red.; ZIBITSKER, D.Ye., red.; FEL'DMAN, E.V., red.

[Collection of papers of the White Russian Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Hygiene] Sbornik nauchnykh trudov Belorusskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigieny. Pod red. V.I.Votyakova, Zibitskera, D.Ye., Fel'dman, E.V. Minsk, Izd-vo TSK KPB, 1957. 394 p. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Minsk. Belorusskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigyeny. (COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

FEL'DMAN, E.V.; YAKUBOVSKAYA, M.B.

Connection between sore throat and scarlet fever. Zdrav. Belor 5 no.2: 11-14 F '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Belorusskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor V. I. Votyakov)
(SCARLET FEVER) (STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)

FEL'DMAN, E.V.; PASHKOVSKAYA, B.S.

Operation of consultation sections on intestinal infections in minsk. Zdrav.Belor. 6 no.2:50-52 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz belorusskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny (direktor V.I. Votyakov) i Minskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii (glavnyy vrach P.A. Rushkevich).
(MINSK--INTESTINES--DISEASES)

FEL'DMAN, F.G., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Study of basic chemical laws and valence. Khim. v shkole 15 no.2: 21-28 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shkol Ministerstva prosveshcheniya Latviyskoy SSR.

(Chemistry--Study and teaching)
(Valence (Theoretical chemistry))

SHCHERBATENKO, M.K., kand. med. nauk; ANAKHASYAN, V.R.; OSTROVSKAYA, I.M.;
FEL'DMAN, F.TS.

Azygography in gastrointestinal hemorrhage. Khirurgiia 40 no.1:
119-123 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut skoroy pomoshchi imeni N.V. Sklifosovskogo (dir. M.M. Tarasov, nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. B.A. Petrov).

RABKIN, I.Ye., doktor med. nauk; FEL'DMAN, F.S.

Single-stage tomography with direct enlargement of the picture in the diagnosis of pulmonary diseases. Vest. rent. i rad. 40 no.3:12-16 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Rentgenovskoye otdeleniye (zav. - doktor med. nauk I.Ye. Rabkin) Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta klinicheskoy i eksperimental'noy khirurgii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR, Moskva.

DRENNOVA, K. A., prof.; GRISHIN, S. I., prof.; MARTYNENKO, I. I.;
DADAMUKHAMEDOV, A. N.; IBRAGIMOV, R. I.; AMILOVA, A. A.; FEL'DMAN, F. Ya.;
MESHKOVA, N. P.; SHENKER, D. I.

Condition of the ears nose and throat in children of preschool age in Tashkent. Vest. otorin. no.3:60-62 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz Otorinolaringologicheskoy kafedry (zav. - prof. K. A. Drennova) Tashkentskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(TASHKENT—OTOLARYNGOLOGY)

LOKTIONOVA, N.A.; Prinimali uchastiye: PANTYUSHKOVA, N.S.; POBOCHINA, T.V.; KRASNOVA, A.I.; FEL'DMAN, F.Z.; INOZHARSKAYA, L.A.; BOGUKHVALOVA, Z.V.; PRYTKOV, I.I.

Increasing the dimensional stability of Al9 alloy castings by heat treatment. Alium. splavy no.1:80-91 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

CHERNOBAYEVA, I.; FELDMANZ, G.

Heterotransplantation of human malignant tumors in rats and golden hamsters. Vestis Latv ak no.6:137-142 '61.

1. Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akademija, Mikrobiologijas instituts.

(CANCER)

KUKAYN, R. [Kukaine, R.]; INDULEN, M. [Induléna, M.]; KANEL', I. [Kanele, I.]; KONDRASHOVA, M.; KALNINYA, B. [Kalnina, V.]; VOLRAT, A. [Volrate, A.]; FELDMAN, G. [Feldmane, G.]; NAGAYEVA, L.; PAVLOVA, M.; POPOVA, V.

Characteristics of the tuberculin tests in children inocculated during early infancy with peroral BCG vaccine and live poliomyelitis vaccine. Vestis Latv ak no.7:115-117 '62.

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN Latviyskoy SSR.

FEL'DMAN, G.A.

3(4) SOV/6-59-10-1/21

AUTHORS: Larin, B. A., Candidate of Technical
Sciences, Nazarov, V. M., Candidate of
Technical Sciences, Genike, A. A.,
Mikhaylov, V. S., Fel'dman, G. A.

TITLE: A Large Optical Range Finder of the Central Scientific
Research Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying, and
Cartography

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 10, pp 3-11 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:
At the end of 1958, the TsNIIGAiK (Central Scientific Research
Institute of Geodesy, Aerial Surveying, and Cartography) con-
structed a test model of a large optical range finder which is
intended for the measurement of distances of up to 25 km with
a relative error of 1 : 350,000. A scheme of alternating modula-
tion frequency of light was used for the test model. Further,
two narrow frequency ranges with 30 megacycles each were used,
which were distant from each other by 800 megacycles approx-
imately. This scheme permits reliable frequency measurement
and precise determination of distances over 6-30 km. The block
diagram of the instrument is shown in figure 1, the instrument
itself in figures 2 and 3. Its mode of operation and design

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are then illustrated. Preliminary work and the course of
measurement on this instrument are described. The model was
tested in the open air near Moscow in March 1959 and near
Kirzhak town (Vladimir oblast') in May and June, 1959. The
results obtained are tabulated. Herefrom it follows that the
differences arising from the distances measured do not exceed
the root mean square error of the sides measured by the method
of triangulation. Tests have shown that the large optical
range finder guarantees great accuracy in linear surveying.
It is recommended to use the instrument for measuring the line
of departure in triangulation and for measuring the sides of
polygonal traverses that are laid instead of the triangulation
of first order. There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

Card 2/2

DEMUSHKIN, A.I.; PRILEPIN, M.T.; FEL'DMAN, G.A.

SDD geodimeter. Geod. i kart. no.9:20-26 S'62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Geodimeter)

FEL'DMAN, G.A.

Recent developments in the manufacture of geodimeters. Geod. i
kart. no.8:62-66 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:9)

(Geodimeter)

[illegible]man, G. A., [illegible]hirov, [illegible]

[illegible] "Kristall" phototachymeter

[illegible] Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 6, 1965, [illegible]

[illegible] tachymeter design, range finder [illegible]

[illegible], surveying instrument [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP5015756

[illegible] the results of test

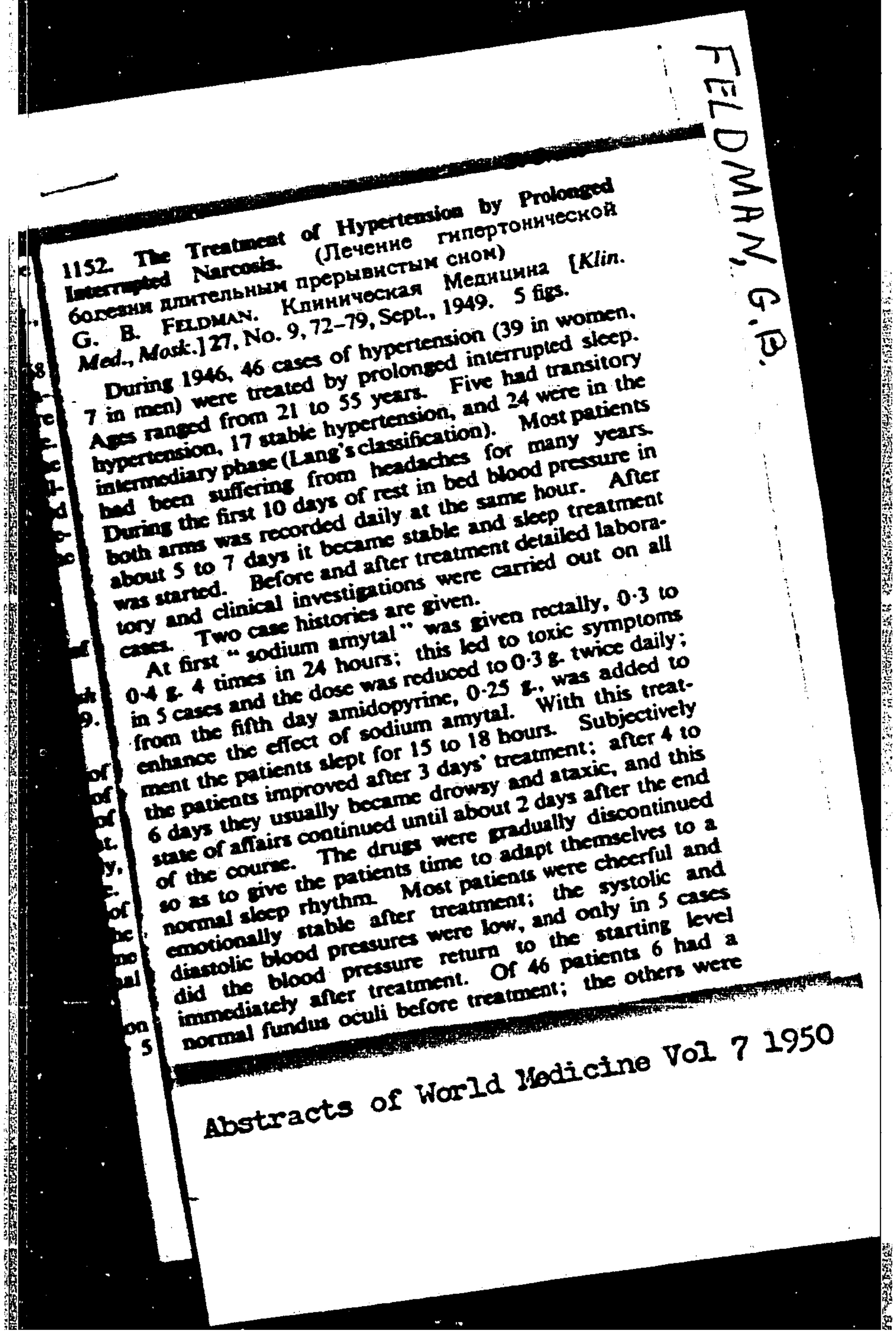
[illegible] seemed to be independent of [illegible]

table.

[illegible] one

FN: [illegible]

OTHER: 000



FELDMAN, G.B.

1152. **The Treatment of Hypertension by Prolonged Interrupted Narcosis.** (Лечение гипертонической болезни длительным прерывистым сном) G. B. FELDMAN. Клиническая Медицина [*Klin. Med., Mosk.*] 27, No. 9, 72–79, Sept., 1949. 5 figs.

During 1946, 46 cases of hypertension (39 in women, 7 in men) were treated by prolonged interrupted sleep. Ages ranged from 21 to 55 years. Five had transitory hypertension, 17 stable hypertension, and 24 were in the intermediary phase (Lang's classification). Most patients had been suffering from headaches for many years. During the first 10 days of rest in bed blood pressure in both arms was recorded daily at the same hour. After about 5 to 7 days it became stable and sleep treatment was started. Before and after treatment detailed laboratory and clinical investigations were carried out on all cases. Two case histories are given.

At first "sodium amytal" was given rectally, 0·3 to 0·4 g. 4 times in 24 hours; this led to toxic symptoms in 5 cases and the dose was reduced to 0·3 g. twice daily; from the fifth day amidopyrine, 0·25 g., was added to enhance the effect of sodium amytal. With this treatment the patients slept for 15 to 18 hours. Subjectively the patients improved after 3 days' treatment; after 4 to 6 days they usually became drowsy and ataxic, and this state of affairs continued until about 2 days after the end of the course. The drugs were gradually discontinued so as to give the patients time to adapt themselves to a normal sleep rhythm. Most patients were cheerful and emotionally stable after treatment; the systolic and diastolic blood pressures were low, and only in 5 cases did the blood pressure return to the starting level immediately after treatment. Of 46 patients 6 had a normal fundus oculi before treatment; the others were

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suffering from a more or less pronounced retinopathy. After the course there was no retinopathy in 10 cases and no papilloedema in 9, and in most cases only a slight narrowing of the arteries remained. Good results (considerable lowering or return to normal of blood pressure, absence of subjective or objective symptoms, ability to work, and continued well-being for 8 to 10 months) were obtained in 28 cases, and satisfactory results (slight lowering of pressure, absence of subjective symptoms, well-being for 4 to 5 months) in 9 cases. No objective change was noted in 9 cases, but the patients felt much better.

N. Chatelain

Abstracts of World Medicine Vol 7 1950

ZELINSKIY, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUKMAN, G.L., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, G.B., inzh.; DENISENKO, S.A., inzh.; SMOLINA, Z.K., inzh.; KOSTOGRYZ, P.L., inzh.; IOFFE, I.M., tekhnik

Experience in introducing remote control of pumps in drainage boreholes at the S.M.Kirov mine. Shakht. stroi. 9 no.10:27-28 0 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii i mekhanizatsii shakhtnogo stroitel'stva (for Zelinskiy, Rukman, Fel'dman). 2. Institut Avtomatuglerudprom zavoda "Krasnyy metallist" (for Denisenko, Smolina, Kostogryz) 3. Yakovlevskoye stroitel'no-montazhnoye upravleniye tresta Soyuzshakhtoosusheniye (for Ioffe).

FELDMAN, G. E. and KYANDYUNTSEVA, E. A.

"Preliminary Data on Adenosintriphosphate Effects on the Electrocariogram." Mat. Eksp. Klin. Electrokard. pp 201-209 1955.

FEL'DMAN, G.S.

The U.S. National Aquarium. Okeanologiia 5 no.2:372 '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

[illegible] Sec.9 Vol.11/7 Surgery July 1957

FELDMAN G.I.

3503. FELDMAN G.I. Hosp. for War Invalids, Kurgansk. •The application of intraosseous anaesthesia to children in orthopaedic surgery (Russian text) SOVETSK. MED. 1956, 4 (72-73)

Good results are reported from the application of intraosseous anaesthesia with 0.25% solution of novocaine to 104 children. The technique of the anaesthesia is as follows: A tourniquet is applied and then the novocaine solution is slowly injected with a puncture needle below the tourniquet, in the metaphyseal part of the bone. Since the tourniquet elicits pain at the site of its application, it is advised that after the injection another tourniquet be applied a little distally, in the anaesthetized zone, and the first one be discarded. The anaesthesia lasts 10 - 90 min. and is absolutely safe. It is very convenient for all operations on the extremities, with the exception of those performed on the hip and shoulder. Boytchev - Sofia

FEL'DMAN, G.I. (Kurgan (oblastnoy) ul. Omskaya, d.98)

Resection of the left hepatic lobe in a case of adenoma. Vest.khir. 78 no.1:108-109 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Iz Kurganskogo oblastnogo gospitalya dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nahc. gospitalya - G.I.Fel'dman)
(LIVER, neoplasms
adenoma, resection of left lobe)

FEL'DMAN, G.I.

Treatment of obliterating endarteritis by subcutaneous administration of oxygen. Sov.med. 22 no.5:111-112 My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz Kurganskogo oblastnogo khirurgicheskogo gospitalya dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny.
(THROMBOANGIITIS OBLITERANS, ther.
oxygen, subcutaneous admin. (Rus))
(OXYGEN, ther. use.
thromboangiitis obliterans, subcutaneous admin. (Rus))

SHTERNFEL'D, Ario Abramovich, laureat Mezhdunarodnoy pooshchritel'noy premii po astronavtike; LEVANTOVSKIY, V.I., red.; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhn.red.

[Artificial satellites] Iskusstvennye sputniki. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1958. 295 p. (Artificial satellites) (MIRA 11:3)

GANTMAKHER, Feliks Ruvimovich; LEVIN, Lev Mikhaylovich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Theory of the flight of unguided rockets] Teoriia poleta neupravliaemykh raket. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1959. 360 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Rockets (Aeronautics))

GORELIK, B.M.; FEL'DMAN, G.I.

Investigating the stresses in the plane model of a rubber packing ring with a circular cross section. Kauch.i rez. 22 no.4:27-32 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovpy promyshlennosti.
(Strains and stresses) (Rubber goods—Testing)

KATS, Arnol'd Moiseyevich; PROKOPOV, V.K., redaktor; FEL'DMAN, G.I., redaktor; GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Theory of elasticity] Teoriia uprugosti. Pri red. uchastii V.K. Prokopova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1956. 207 p. (MIRA 10:3)

(Elasticity)

KACHANOV, Lazar' Markovich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., redaktor; MURASHOVA, N.Ya.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Principles of the theory of plasticity] Osnovy teorii plastichnosti.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1956. 324 p. (MIRA 10:2)
(Plasticity)

FEL'DMAN, G.I.

Solving the volumetric problem in photoelasticity by means of a laminated model. Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz., khim. 11 no.1:41-50 '56. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Kafedra teorii uprugosti Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Photoelasticity)

LEKHNITSKIY, Sergey Georgiyevich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., redaktor; NEGRIMOVSKAYA, R.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Anisotropic plates] Anizotropnye plastinki. Izd. 2-oe, perer. i dop.. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo tekhniko-teoret.lit-ry, 1957. 463 p.
(Elastic plates and shells) (MIRA 10:7)

BELYAYEV, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., redaktor; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhnicheskiy redaktor [redacted]

[Works on the theory of elasticity and plasticity] Trudy po teorii uprugosti i plastichnosti. S prilozheniem ocherka o zhizni i deiatel'nosti N.M.Beliaeva. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo tekhniko-teoret. lit-ry, 1957. 632 p. (MIRA 10:7)

(Elasticity) (Plasticity)

MELAN, E. [Melan, Ernst]; PARKUS, G. [Parkus, Heinz]; DANILOVSKAYA, V.I.[translator]; SHAPIRO, G.S., red.; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhn.red.

[Thermoelastic stresses caused by stationary temperature fields] Termouprugie napriazheniia vyzyvaemye statsionarnymi temperaturnymi poliami. Pod red. G.S.Shapiro. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1958. 167 p. Translated from the German. (MIRA 12:8)

(Thermal stresses)

POLAK, L.S.; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; MURASHOVA, N.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Variational principles in mechanics] Variatsionnye printsipy mekhaniki. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1959.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Mechanics, Analytic)

KRASOVSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; AKHLAMOV, S.N., tekhn.red.

[Some problems in the theory of steadiness of motion] Nekotorye zadachi teorii ustoichivosti dvizheniia. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1959. 211 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Motion)

KOVALENKO, Anatoliy Dmitriyevich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; GAVRILOV, S.S., tekhn.red.

[Circular plates with varying thickness] Kruglye plastiny peremennoi tolshchiny. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1959. 294 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Elastic plates and shells)

GASTEV, Vladimir Alekseyevich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; BRUDNO, K.F.,
tekhn.red.

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soprotivleniia materialov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.
lit-ry, 1959. 424 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Strength of materials)

ISKRITSKIY, Dmitriy Yevgen'yevich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; AKSEL'ROD, I.Sh., tekhn. red.

[Fatigue of metals in structural frames] Ustalost' metallov v konstruktsiiakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo fiziko-matem. lit-ry, 1960. 85 p. (MIRA 14:5)
(Metals--Fatigue) (Structural frames--Testing)

KACHANOV, Lazar' Markovich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; YERMAKOVA, Ye.A.,
tekhn.red.

[Theory of creep] Teoriia polzuchesti. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1960. 455 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Creep of metals)

VLASOV, Vasiliy Zakharovich [deceased]; LEONT'YEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; FEL'DMAN, G.I., red.; BRUDNO, K.F., tekhn.red.

[Elastically supported beams, plates, and shells] Balki, plity i obolochki na uprugom osnovanii. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo fiziko-matem.lit-ry, 1960. 491 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Structures, Theory of)

S/0138/63/000/012/0029/0030

ACCESSION NR: AP4010254

AUTHORS: Gorelik, B. M.; Fel'dman, G. I.

TITLE: Optically active rubber SKU-6

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 12, 1963, 29-30

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, optically active rubber, rubber SKU-6, elongation, compression, bending, stress, moment

ABSTRACT: Rubber SKU-6, developed by VNIISK, is amenable to investigation by the photoelastic method. It is optically active, transparent, physically stable, and loses its fogginess upon being heated to 50-60C. In studying its elongation, a strip 1 cm in breadth and 0.1 cm in height was subjected to static loads increasing by 100 g/sec. Elongations ε were calculated from the formula $\varepsilon = (l - l_n)/l_n$, where l_n is the original length, and l is the stretched length. Actual stresses σ were computed under the rule of constant volume from the equation $bhl = b_n h_n l_n$ = constant. Here bhl and $b_n h_n l_n$ represent the original and the stretched breadth, height and length. Experimental results are shown on Fig. 1 of Enclosure 1. Up to 60% elongation, the modulus of elasticity $E \approx 40.0$ kgs/cm^2.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010254

Figure 2 of Enclosure 2 shows the relation of actual stresses and of the height to the nominal stresses σ_n. The photoelastic coefficient C is obtained from Wertheim's equation $\delta = Ch\sigma$. This coefficient is found to be constant and approximately equal to 2300 brewsters. Compression experiments were conducted on a disc 3.5 cm in diameter (D) and 0.6 cm high (h) acted upon by force (P) of 2.5 kg/sec. Unit compressive stress was calculated from

$$\sigma_0^{(1,0)} = \sigma_0^{(1,0)} \cdot 0{,}6 = 0{,}211 \text{ kgs/cm}^2$$

In bending tests a strip 1.0 x 0.6 cm in cross section was subjected to a moment of 0.2 kgs/cm. The stress on the extreme edges was found to be 2.0 kgs/cm² and the mean stress to be 0.36 kgs/cm². These experiments proved that rubber SKU-6 adapts itself readily to photoelastic investigations. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 10 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti (Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00
DATE ACQ: 03Feb64
ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MA
NO REF SOV: 001
OTHER: 000

Card 2/4

GORELIK, B.M.; FEL'DMAN, G.I.

Optically active SKU-6 (isoprene synthetic rubber) rubber.
Kauch. i rez. 22 no.12:29-30 D '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

FEL'DMAN, G.I. (Kurgan (obl.), ul. Krasina, d.69, kv.13)

Compression osteosynthesis in pseudarthrosis and ununited fractures of leg bones. Ort. travm. i protez. 23 no.10: 42-46 O '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Iz ortopedo-travmatologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav.- G.A. Ilizarov) Kurganskogo oblastnogo gospitalya dlya invalidov Otechestvennoy voyny (nachal'nik- G.I. Fel'dman).

GORELIK, B.M.; FEL'DMAN, G.I.

Failure of rubber packing rings of circular cross section under the effect of stresses. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.4:19-21 Ap'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

L 23222-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6013595 WW/DJ/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/65/000/004/0021/0023

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B

AUTHOR: Gorelik, B. M.; Fel'dman, G. I.

ORG: Scientific Research Institute of the Rubber Industry (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti)

TITLE: Investigation of the strength of rubber-metal valves 14

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1965, 21-23

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, valve, Poisson coefficient, tensile stress/SKU-6-rubber

ABSTRACT: The rubber-metal valve is a rubber ring rectangular in cross section, cemented along its base and two sides to a metal mounting. A vertical force P acts on the supporting surface of the valve, the force being transmitted by means of the metallic seat embedded in the rubber. The stresses emerging account for the hermeticity of the system. However, the stresses can produce breakdown of the rubber ring. In particular, during use, shallow cracks appear on the supporting surface of rubber-metal seals. 17 To discover the causes for these cracks, the stressed state of two models of valves with different shape of supporting surface was examined. The main stresses σ_1 and σ_2 in the plane of the model were determined from a picture of poles and isoclines, and the stress σ_3 perpendicular to the plane of the model from the formula: $\sigma_3 = \mu(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2)$

UDC: 678.06: 621-762: 678.01: 539.4

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ACC NR: AP6013595

where μ = Poisson coefficient of the rubber. The models studied were made of the optically active SKU-6 rubber of thickness h = 0.47 cm. The depth of the groove b = 5 cm, width a = 8 cm. It was found that in the proposed design of a rubber-metal valve with a convexity on the free surface and a loaded flat seat practically no tensile stresses emerge along the contour. A valve with a convex surface is stronger than a valve with a flat surface and convex seat. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 4 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 13, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

GORELIK, B.M.; FEL'DMAN, G.I.; ROMANOV, G.I.; Prinimal uchastiye
LOGINOV, B.G.

Study of the state of stress and stability of lamellar rubber-metal shock absorbers. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.6:15-19 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.

FEL'DMAN, G.L.

Effect of sleep deprivation on the electrical activity and other indices of the activity of the animal brain. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.2:169-177 F '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. From the Man and Animal Physiology Chair of the State University, Rostov on Don.
(SLEEP) (ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)